

UNITED STATES IN POSITION TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

Recognized by Heads of
Bulgarian and Ser-
vian Delegations.

MAY OFFER ONLY HOPE OF SOLUTION

Conference Already Interrupted
by Policy of Greece in Waging
War and Negotiating Peace
at Same Time—It Is Be-
lieved Suspension of Meet-
ings Is Only Temporary.

Officials Oppose Taking Any Part

Washington, D. C., December 17.—Without any expectation to evade obligations imposed by treaty and by dictates of humanity to do everything possible to prevent a renewal of the war in the Balkans, officials of the State Department are said to be of one mind in holding that the issues between the contending states should be adjusted entirely by the good offices of the neutral European states, which are thoroughly acquainted with the various phases of the problem.

So far there has been no intimation from any official source that the United States would be called upon to play the part of mediator, and it is pointed out that the necessity for such mediation practically has disappeared, the present catharsis of plenipotentiaries, all charged with instructions to bring about peace, being itself a mediating body.

London, December 17.—The Turkish-Balkan peace conference was launched yesterday, only to be interrupted today by a complication resulting from the policy of Greece in waging war and negotiating peace simultaneously.

The Turkish delegation announced today it was empowered to confer only with the three Balkan kingdoms which signed the armistice at Tebriz, and as a consequence adjournment was taken until Thursday to enable the Turks to get instructions.

All the conferees expressed the belief that the suspension was merely temporary, and that a pathway toward the resumption of the meetings will be found. Prospects for a successful issue of the conference are enhanced by the declaration of the Turks that they have been given plenary powers to arrange and sign a treaty of peace. How far their improved military position, with the encouragement of Austria, is credited with giving them may stiffen their backs against the allies' demands remains the chief factor of doubt.

The first sitting of the ambassadorial court of appeals, as it is called, was held in the Foreign Office today. The ambassadors of five continental powers conferred with Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for more than three hours.

The contingency that mediation ultimately may offer the only solution of the war has been the subject of much discussion. The heads of the Bulgarian and Serbian delegations, in the United States, are in a position to act as peace-makers, as President Roosevelt did between Russia and Japan.

The naval fight off the Dardanelles, in which both Greece and Turkey claimed victory yesterday, was resumed today. Athens announced that the Greek army is about to capture Janina.

The friction between Austria and Serbia appears not to have abated. The Serbians complain that Austrian gunboats in the Danube are indulging in provocative tactics, throwing their searchlights on Belgrade, which has caused a panic among the residents.

Dr. Darnley, president of the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies, in speaking of possible American mediation, said: "If an understanding between the Balkan states and Turkey is possible, notwithstanding the friendly advice which certainly comes from the ambassadors, I believe that American intervention will be most opportune, and would be received as quite justifiable on account of the American interests in the Balkans and Turkey, which have sufficient importance to entitle Washington to offer its good offices for an impartial settlement of the conflict."

Another Naval Battle.
Sedil-Bahr, December 17.—Another naval battle was fought today between the Turkish and Greek fleets this morning outside the entrance to the Dardanelles Straits. The firing was very heavy. The number of vessels engaged has not been learned. Reports indicate that no great damage was done by either fleet.

After the battle the Turkish warships returned to their anchorage, with flags flying and hands playing, amid the enthusiastic applause of the crowds lining the shore.

According to an eyewitness, who verifies the official report of the engagement, after a long-range exchange of shots the smaller Greek vessels retired, leaving the pride of the Greek navy, the cruiser Georgio Averoff, to bear the brunt of the fighting. The cruiser seemed to be using only her small calibre guns and showed signs of having been struck by three or four shells. Finally she slowly retired. The Turkish vessels then returned to their anchorage.

The Greek torpedo boats and sub-

SHOWS LETTERS FROM ARCHBOLD

Hearst Gives Copies of
Correspondence to
Senate Committee.

FORAKER WILL BE HEARD TO-DAY

Former Senator Asks for Opportunity to Testify as to His Relations With Standard Oil Officials—Publisher Paid Nothing to Get Confidential Communications.

Washington, December 17.—Photographic copies of all the John D. Archbold letters made public through his speeches and publications were today given by William R. Hearst to the Senate Committee investigating campaign contributions and Standard Oil correspondence. In the list were six telegrams and letters which Mr. Hearst said were either entirely new to the public or had received publication only through his campaign reports of 1908.

There was a purported telegram from Senator Penrose to Mr. Archbold proposing to make an appointment with Senator Aldrich for some unnamed person. Two others were letters from Mr. Archbold to Joseph B. Foraker, then Senator from Ohio, one stating that a loan of \$50,000 previously discussed could be made on a 5 per cent basis, another stating a certificate for \$50,000 was enclosed therewith.

Mr. Hearst told the committee he had been informed this loan had been returned to the Standard Oil Company.

Foraker Will Appear.
Former Senator Foraker, who was also concerned in the Archbold Standard Oil correspondence previously published by Mr. Hearst, asked today for an opportunity to appear before the committee, and a meeting was called for to-morrow morning, when Mr. Foraker will testify as to his relations with Standard Oil officials.

Others of the letters given the committee today by Mr. Hearst contained suggestions and requests from Mr. Archbold that the Ohio Senator use his influence against certain bills in the Ohio Legislature.

Chairman Clapp, of the committee, asked Mr. Hearst if he ever saw the originals of the letters published in his magazine. He said he was not certain, but he believed he had only seen photographic facsimile copies.

"Of whom did you get them?" asked Senator Clapp.

Mr. Hearst hesitated a moment.

"I am anxious," he began, "to testify very fully to everything that I am personally concerned in, and everything of interest to this inquiry. Do you feel that this is essential to the inquiry?"

Senator Clapp replied that the authenticity of some of the letters had been questioned. After members of the committee had insisted on the information, Mr. Hearst responded that he got the copies of John Eddy, of London, author of four of the articles published in a magazine. He testified he did not know of whom Eddy procured the letters.

Produces Letters and Telegrams.
Mr. Hearst then produced the several letters and telegrams. The first was from Senator Penrose to John D. Archbold, dated December 4, 1908, at Philadelphia, and read in part as follows:

"I have wired Senator Aldrich to make an appointment with him to discuss the matter referred to in your letter."

It added that Senator Penrose himself could meet Mr. Archbold in New York at any time.

A letter from John D. Archbold to J. B. Foraker, then Senator from Ohio, expressed the willingness of Mr. Archbold to make a loan of \$50,000. The loan was to bear interest at 5 per cent and was to be repaid in two installments of \$25,000 each.

Mr. Hearst said he knew nothing of the facts to which any of the letters referred.

Another letter was from John D. Archbold to former Representative Joseph Sibley, in which he referred to an enclosed certificate of deposit of \$5,000 "sent you at the request of Mr. Griscom, the purpose of which you do not doubt understand with him."

Senator Penrose declared the letter from Archbold to Senator Foraker mentioned a loan of \$50,000, but did not say to whom that loan was to be made.

"We are entitled to all the information Mr. Hearst has," he said, "and we can then decide whether it is pertinent."

Chairman Clapp then requested Mr. Hearst to give the committee other letters which the publisher said he considered "unimportant." The telegram from Senator Penrose to Mr. Archbold, sent on December 4, 1908, read in full:

Penrose to Archbold.
"Your letter of 15th instant was received yesterday on my return from a trip in British Columbia. I have wired Senator Aldrich to make an appointment with him to discuss the matter referred to. I can see you in New York any day if you have any suggestion to make. I think the matter is of considerable importance, and I can show Senator Aldrich where an appointment would be desired. If necessary I can see you in New York or I can talk to you over the telephone from the headquarters of the Republican State Committee, 1417 Locust Street, Philadelphia, where I shall be during the present month."

Archbold to Foraker.
The letter from John D. Archbold to Senator J. B. Foraker about the \$50,000 loan was dated January 22, 1909, and read:

"Referring to our further talk of today over the telephone, we are willing to make the loan \$50,000—\$25,000 to be returned within one year and the

LIKELY TO ACCEPT FEDERAL OFFICE

Eggleston's Friends Believe He Will Leave
Virginia.

STEARNS LIKELY TO SUCCEED HIM

Brisk Fight Indicated in Next Year's Primary—Important Work in Country Waiting for Noted Virginian—Will Make Schools Fit Community Life.

Friends of Joseph D. Eggleston, now Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, were inclined yesterday to express the belief that he will accept the position of chief of the field service in rural education with the United States Bureau of Education. This post has, as was stated in The Times-Dispatch yesterday, been offered Mr. Eggleston by P. P. Claxton, United States Superintendent of Education.

It proved impossible to reach Mr. Eggleston yesterday. He has been in New York for several days, and left there for Washington last night. He is expected in Richmond to-night or to-morrow morning. It is not believed he would have permitted the public announcement to be made had he not intended to accept.

Work in Country.
The post of chief field supervisor carries with it, according to general understanding, a salary of \$4,500 the year. It has just been created. The incumbent will have two assistants. Naturally, much of his time will be spent in traveling throughout the country and studying the situation. Briefly, it will be his duty to work along the same lines now followed by the Co-operative Education Association of Virginia, in adapting the school life to the community life, only his scope will be national, and will present many problems for solution as there are seen, and along with differing conditions and ideas.

It is believed that such work will appeal especially to Mr. Eggleston. He had devoted to it much of his time and attention, always showing keenest interest in the co-operative spirit. An indication of this, as mentioned in the boys' corn club idea, which he now, such firm hold in Virginia and is regarded as one of the most important agencies for the public welfare in this State. This was followed by domestic science work among girls in the public schools.

In Great Demand.
The esteem in which Mr. Eggleston has been held in Washington, and, indeed, throughout the country, is understood. His fame as an educator, a thinker and a practical worker has spread over the country. In many States he has delivered lectures on education, while he has appeared before some leading organizations in New York, working for the advancement of education. He is a figure in the practical farmer, he has emphasized agricultural work in the public schools of the Commonwealth and has helped to enrich and popularize work on the farm.

Only a few months ago, Dr. Claxton offered to send Mr. Eggleston to Switzerland to make a study of the school to be more adapted to the needs of the communities than anywhere else in the world. The United States Department of Education would have paid his expenses for a ten-weeks' trip, but it was found that acceptance of the position would, under the Virginia law, have required his office in this State, and he therefore declined.

Acceptance of this position will, of course, result in his resignation from the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The time when this will occur is not stated, but it is fully expected, he will retire on January 1, 1913.

Successor in Virginia.
An interesting political situation is thus precipitated. While it is doubtful if Mr. Eggleston, whose administration has been unanimously endorsed by all organizations of teachers and school officials in Virginia, would have had opposition for re-nomination, his removal probably means that there will be several candidates. The primary will be held next August.

It is practically assured that Reaumur C. Stearnes, for years secretary of the State Board of Education, will be elected by that body to fill the position vacated by Mr. Eggleston. Mr. Stearnes has long been associated with the board and is believed to insure his election.

In addition to Mr. Stearnes, it is understood that Hugh S. Bird, formerly of Williamsburg and Fredericksburg, and Robert Lee Blanton, of Richmond, editor of the Virginia Journal of Education, will be candidates for nomination before the Democrats of the State at the primary.

Mr. Eggleston has served as State Superintendent for nearly seven years. He has had wide experience as an educator.

Brings Suit for \$50,000.
Atlanta, Ga., December 17.—Suit for \$50,000 damage for alienation of his wife's affections was filed here today by John T. Anglin against W. E. Jester, a wealthy local contractor.

POLLARD CHOSEN AS FIRST MAYOR

Thirty Women in Assembly Which Selects Ginter Park Officials.

GARNETT WINS ON FIRST BALLOT

Results of Last Night's Meeting Will Be Ratified at a Special Election Ordered by the Court to Be Held on January 11—Music Enlivens Wait Between Votes.

Women exercised the right of suffrage for the first time in the history of Virginia at the meeting of Ginter Park citizens last night, which unanimously elected John Garland Pollard first Mayor of the newly incorporated town and chose six members for the Council that will frame its legislation.

In reality the election was only a primary, but it is conceded that the ticket selected will be ratified at the legally appointed election ordered for January 11 when the Henrico Circuit Court incorporated the town. The town has a voting population of 122, and, including the women, there were 129 persons at the meeting last night.

C. B. Garnett was the only member of the Council selected on the first ballot. He received a total of sixty-four votes, which was a majority of all cast. The remaining five members of the Council will be S. H. Hawes, W. S. Rhoads, R. W. Wilson, Thomas Whit-tet and L. R. Curry.

Women Cast Votes.
In all, thirty women admitted that they were more than twenty-one years of age by attending the meeting. Practically all of them showed some hesitation in marking their ballots, and it was not until their male escorts had sent an example that they ventured to write down the candidates of their choice. None of them, so far as could be seen, noted on the oral questions which were put to the body, in every particular it was an election de luxe.

In addition to the presence of the women, who added a homelike air to the auditorium of the school building, a number of selections were rendered on the piano while the votes were being counted, and it was not an electric piano, either, for W. B. Criffin responded to the call of Mr. Pollard for entertainment and manipulated the school piano with credit to himself, when it was taken into consideration that the constant banging of the younger population had unkeyed the higher octaves of the instrument.

In staying qualities, the women showed themselves much better off than the men, for not one of them sought the hall outside during the entire procedure, although a number of men could be seen inhaling tobacco smoke just beyond the door.

Pollard Chairman.
Mr. Pollard, as chairman of the Citizens' Association, called the meeting to order at 8:30 o'clock, and read the call recently issued by the finance committee. C. B. Garnett then presented some resolutions governing the election. They set forth in greater detail the provisions contained in the call.

Over the resolutions considerable debate developed, in which none of the female contingent participated. The legal portion of the citizenship, including M. J. Fulton and Mr. Garnett, led the debate. The resolution ordered that there should be no canvassing for votes nor any nominating speeches. A final provision provided for filling any vacancies that might occur on the ticket before the regular election. The finance committee of the Citizens' Association was empowered to select a substitute for any candidate who could not make the race, by taking the person who received the next highest number of votes.

The resolutions disposed of the six tellers who had been appointed distributed the ballots and gave the signal for much confusion on the part of the first voters, who watched closely the actions of the men seated just next to them. As soon as the tellers had been directed the tellers retired to the neighboring room to count the vote.

Then it was that Mr. Criffin took his seat at the piano and began to play various compositions, ranging between Beethoven and "Old Kentucky Home." At the first note from the piano the door of the room in which the tellers were working could be plainly seen to close.

After the results of the first ballot had been neatly tabulated on a big blackboard, Dr. F. W. Spiff moved to drop from the running all candidates who had not received more than ten votes. He immediately withdrew his motion when his attention was called to the fact that he had received just eleven votes.

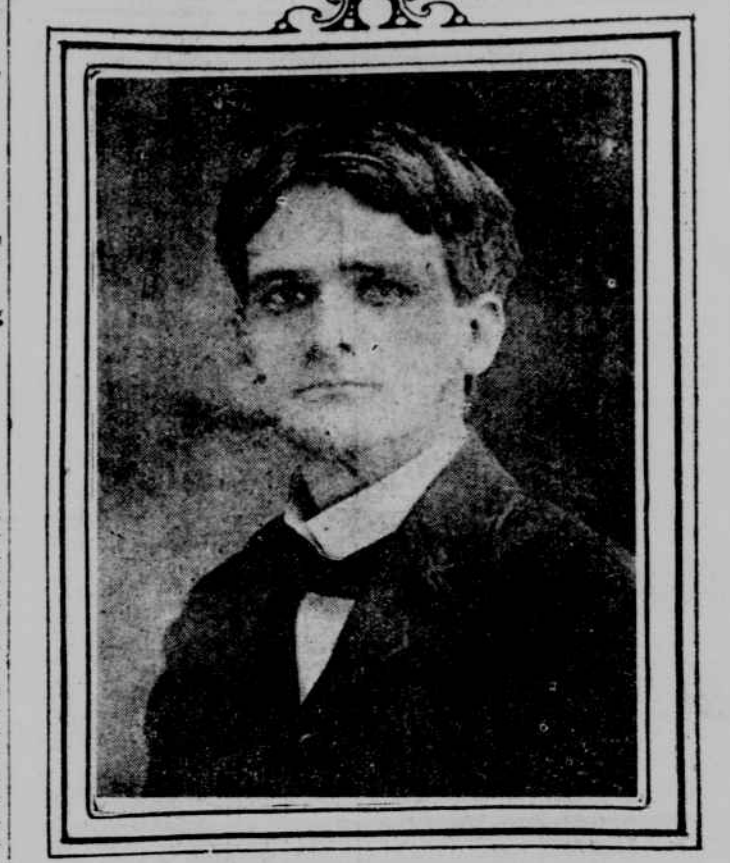
Seven ballots were required before the entire ticket was nominated. The meeting adjourned at 11:30 o'clock.

A meeting of the finance committee of the Citizens' Association was called for this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Business Men's Club. Final arrangements for inaugurating municipal government will then be taken. It is rumored that one or more of the candidates selected last night will not accept the honor conferred. In that event Charles G. Taylor, Jr., T. C. Russell and C. P. Cadot, having stood next to the successful candidates in the balloting, will be eligible for places on the ticket in the order named.

A closing vote of thanks was given to the finance committee of the town for devising the unique plan of securing an expression of the entire population in regard to the town officers.

Read Service to California, standard or recited. Later personally conducted without charge, except Sunday, 10c. Wash-Sunset Route, 20c. Main-Adv.

Mayor of Ginter Park



UNION OFFICIAL LOCKED IN JAIL

Vice-President of Structural Iron
Workers Charged With
Perjury.

FAILS TO RAISE \$15,000 BOND RECEIVED BY HIS SECRETARY

Judge Anderson Delivers Scathing
Arraignment of Stories
of Violence.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 17.—John T. Butler, of Buffalo, N. Y., vice-president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, to-night was locked in jail after his bond of \$15,000 had been increased to \$15,000, and after the court had said he committed perjury in testifying in his own behalf as a defendant in the "dynamite conspiracy" trial.

Next to President Frank M. Ryan, Butler is highest in office in a union of 12,300 members, and with Ryan he is charged as being one of forty officials who conspired to promote dynamite explosions, including the wreckage of the Los Angeles Times building.

At the conclusion of a day's session, in which both the prosecution and the defense rested their cases, with the prospect that the trial will be placed in the hands of the jury in eight days, Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson delivered from the bench a scathing arraignment of what he termed "a display that has taken place here in the last two weeks."

"I don't believe," said Judge Anderson, referring to the stories of violence, riots, assaults and dynamitings related on the witness stand, "I don't believe—and if I don't believe, I don't have any hope for this country—that organized labor stands for the things that have been shown here."

"This man Butler took the stand today and swore to things he knew were not true, and everybody here knew he was committing perjury. There are a few people in this country who must be told that the law is the law, and if there is any gentleman in this court room who feels that the shoe fits him, let him put it on. I have never seen a display such as has taken place here in the last two weeks, and I have been a lawyer and on the bench for the last thirty-four years."

Butler earlier in the day entered a general denial that he knew of any dynamite plots. Particularly he denied knowledge that the union appropriated \$1,000 a month to John J. McNamara, which the government charges was used to defray the expenses of the dynamitings. Checkbooks in which the stubs recorded payments to McNamara while Butler was a member of the executive board were produced.

"Do you mean to say that \$1,000 a month was paid out of the union funds and you never heard of it?" Butler was asked.

"I never heard of its being used to carry on explosions," he replied.

"Were you interested enough in the union's welfare to investigate after the McNamara were taken to Los Angeles, charged with the murder of twenty-one persons?"

"I made no investigation," Butler said that the only \$1,000 check he knew of was one payable to Olaf A. Tveitmo, of San Francisco, the iron workers' contribution to the Los Angeles strike fund.

District Attorney Miller then arose in court and charged that Butler had "been on a drunk for two weeks" and that since being in court he had expressed a wish to be "in Canada."

This man Butler has committed

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

WILL STAND BACK OF PROGRESSIVE FORCES IN PARTY

Wilson Will Continue to
Fight Reactionary
Elements.

HE WARNS VOTERS OF NEW JERSEY

Issues Statement Announcing That He Will Not Forsake Them After He Goes to Washington—President-Elect Invited to Make His Winter Home in Augusta, Ga.

Trenton, N. J., December 17.—Governor Wilson let it be known today in two public utterances that although he had been elected to the presidency of the United States he would continue to fight at every turn the Smith-Nugent forces in New Jersey, and any other elements in the nation's Democracy which he considers reactionary or nonprogressive.

The President-elect proclaimed it as his duty to "stand back of the progressive forces in the Democratic party everywhere and at every juncture," and added that the Democratic party now had arrived at a point "where it must choose whether it will be progressive or not."

Just to what extent Mr. Wilson's activity, either in New Jersey or similar situations elsewhere, might extend was not disclosed, but at the Governor's office it was made plain that even as President, Mr. Wilson would come back from Washington and go on the stump before the people of the State against elements which he considered reactionary whenever the people of the State encouraged him to think they wished his aid and counsel.

His announcement of intentions was coincident with his return to his office after a month's vacation in Bermuda, when he learned that in the recent party caucus for the speaking of the New Jersey Legislature, Leon Taylor was elected by a majority of four votes and was supported by the twelve assemblymen from Essex County, who are alleged to be controlled by the Smith-Nugent wing of the party.

His Choice Defeated.
Mr. Wilson's choice for Speaker, Charles Hennessy, was defeated, but the Governor declared today he had found Mr. Taylor "always ready to do the right thing," and personally had no objection to him. What the Governor is concerned about is the forces which supported Mr. Taylor's election, as opposed to Mr. Hennessy. In the contests that are forthcoming over important State offices and matters of legislation, the Governor believes that he must concentrate every effort to reverse the strength of the opposition wing.

The Governor found things around the Statehouse quite exciting. The corridors were crowded with gossiping politicians. Early in the day he issued his statement announcing to the voters of the State that he would not forsake them after he went to Washington.

"I have been surprised," says the President-elect's statement, "by the numerous inquiries as to whether I would continue to take interest in the political affairs of the State after assuming my duties as President, and yet I realize the significance of these inquiries. Last summer I was elected Governor of the State explicitly that the men who formerly controlled and discredited our politics were awaiting their opportunity to recover their control, and were expecting to find it. What I then said has been abundantly verified by what has happened in the interval."

"I am keenly aware that these men have a little respect for the voters of New Jersey that they think all they have to do is to wait to come back into power. They will be sorely disappointed. They cannot again impose upon the voters of New Jersey. If they should in some evil moment recover the party machinery, they will only ruin the party and put it permanently out of power. Every step they take, therefore, to re-establish their power should at once be exposed and stopped."

Will Not Become Indifferent.
"The people of the State need not fear I will become indifferent, so long as their confidence encourages me to believe that they wish my aid and counsel. I shall in the future use every proper and legitimate power I have, and every influence at my disposal to support and assist the new forces which have regenerated our life during the past two years. I shall not go slack in this business, for I understand my duty to be to stand back of the progressive forces in the Democratic party everywhere."

Later, called by Mr. Wilson to urge him to take a winter residence there, the Governor said he had received many invitations to make his residence in various places in the South, but that his enemies in the State already had begun to point to this as an evidence of his early exit from New Jersey affairs. The Governor said he was too engrossed in the New Jersey situation now to think of any vacation, and he would not leave the State while there was a fight going on. He remarked that he knew certain people who had voted for him for President, thinking it would shorten his term as Governor, but that he would continue to use as President his every power in behalf of the people of the State.

So many people wanted to see the Governor that late in the afternoon he gave up hope of attending the banquet of the Southern Society in New York to-night. He even sent a telegram to-night.

(Continued on Second Page.)